WASHINGTON: FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 23, 1851.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, Om 7th at., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY CONNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL,

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is travelling public.

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Mar 24—d No. 37, Walnut street, Philadelphia.

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A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th,
1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected
Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is
now prepared to receive an additional number of patients;
and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz,
the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several
years past is this country, and particularly in the city of
Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients.) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an
attentive physician.

e domestic department being under the charge of a ard and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to ents whatever time may be necessary. cation for admission to be made to

SAMUEL WEBB, &

SAMUEL WEBB, Scretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with ralks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. In the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, steeds a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hun-red feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart, no of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; as other two are occupied by the servants. The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as all as into the main building, and all the waste water arried off by drains under ground.

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Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of east iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weighing willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream failing from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing from, with marble tables, &c.; the rizing douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Emigrants, of frauds sommitted upon them in the sending of money to their riends in Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, ayable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter he sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written lirection to whom and where it is to be paid, will have the ame remitted.

direction to whom and where it is to be paid, where same remitted.

There is a great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society keeps an office at No. 22 Spruce street, to which Emigrants can apply to obtain situations for which they are fitted.

Orders from employers in the country, stating the services required, the wages, and the cheapest modes of conveyance, and giving a respectable reference, will meet with prompt attention.

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Inventors and Manufacturers of the Ethiopian and Fire
proof Faint, Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio.

W. ti, Ohio, to whom all orders must be addressed
The superiority of this paint over all other, for carriage
house, and ship painting, will be seen in its rapid sale
It is not over four months since this paint has been introduced into market, and our agent has been able to order
one hundred tons. The plaint is ground in oil, and put
up ready for use, from the finest black down to any shadto suit the fancy.

Also, inventors and manufacturers of Tanners Blacking.

Also, inventors and manufacturers of Tanners Blacking.

This article is so universally approbated by all who have used it, that it scarcely needs commendation. But to give confidence to those who may not have tried it, we would say that Z. C. Ryon, foreman to A. M. Taylor & Co., Columbia street, Cincinnati, has authorized us to use his name as a recommendation to tanners in general. To all the key commendation to tanners in general. To all the key continuous manufacturers in the city and country, who have used it, have granted us this privilege. If it were necessary we could fill a newspaper with testimonials; but where all who use are pleased we deem it uncalled for.

The Tanners' Blacking is put up in kegs containing six gallons, ready for use, and will be sent to any point on the canal, railroad, or river, at fifty cents per gallen.

All orders should be addressed, post paid, to

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Also, inventors and manufacturers of a Water-proof Blacking for Oil-cloth, that will reduce the cost fifty per cent,, and will soon be in market.

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Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety
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With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make mey by calling and satisfying themselves. [mar 24—tf

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PROUTY & MEARS' Patent Highest Premium Self-sharpening PLOUGHS, right and left handed Side Hill Subsoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and workmanship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money returned. Four Highest Premiums awarded to these PLOUGHS at the New York State Fair for 1850. Also, Reaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

Boaches and Bar Share Ploughs.
Spain's Improved Barrel Churn, constructed in such a
manner that the dasher may be removed from the inside
of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the

of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the dasher.

Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters in great variety, among which may be found Harvey's superior Premium Straw Cutter, of every size.

Also, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Cheese Presses, Seed Planters, Dirt Scrapers, Sugar Mills, Ox Yokes and Bows, Turnip Drills, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Expanding and Extra Cultivators, Harrows, Snathe, Seythes, Concaved Hoes, Spring tempered Cast Steel Oval and Square tined Manure and Hay Forks, Pruning Shears and Chisels, Beach and Bar Shear Repairing Pecies and Castings, Peruvian, Patagonia and Prepared Guano, together with a complete assortment of Grass, Garden, and Fleid Seed, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, at 194 % Market street, Phila. mar 24—tf

French and German Looking-Glass Depot, No. 75 Baltimore Street. RARRATT & DEBEET, Carvers and Gilders, manufi

DARRATT & DEBEET, Carvers and Gilders, manufac-turers of every variety of Plain and Ornamental Looking-Glass and Picture Frames, Window Cornices, Brackets, Bracket Tables, Ceiling Mouldings, &c., &c. Also constantly on hand, a full assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses. Old work regilt, glasses inserted in old Frames, &c. Prices low and work unsurpassed in beauty of finish and durability by any other establishment. The public is respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHNIEWIND & CO.,

MPORTERS, No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia: No. 102 Broadway, New York, are now receiving and offer or sale, at Market prices, an excellent assortment of the ollowing goods: Cloths and Doeskins, of Gevers & Schmidt, Schnabel's Bookschurmann & Schroeder, and others, consigned to them direct from the manufacturers. French, Swiss, and German Silks, Fancy and Staple Goods, of the best makes and styles, suitable for the spring

Also, sole agency for the United States of J. M. Caron & Co.'s Fancy Gilt and Silk Buttons, and other fabrics. mar 24

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

For the American Telegraph. THY DAY IS O'ER. ON THE DEATH OF MADAME CARVALLO, Consort of Don MANUEL CARVALLO, Minister of Chili. BY THOMAS S. DONOHO.

Fare-thee-well! We must not weep: God Himself hath blest thy sleep, Making it as sweet to see As an infant's rest may be!

> Now, good-night! Thy day is o'er, Smilest mid thy friends no more: Smilest—ah, that winning grace! Nevermore its joy to trace

> > When thy star of life went out, Many hearts were sad with doubt-Lowly hearts, that seldom find Lofty hearts so true and kind-True and kind!

Beautiful wast thou with love, Living by the law above; So that all who knew thee found Earth was fairer! Now, around, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1851.

From the Lynchburg Virginian

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. A few nights ago Maj. Lewellen, of Halifax C. H., lodged at the Washington Hotel, in this place, and, having a large amount of money with him, he was very particular, on retiring to bed, to secure it about his person. On awaking next morning, he discovered his pocket-books were all in place, as well as the roll in which most of the money was. In one of the pocket-books he had \$200, in another \$57, into which he had divided the money, for particular pur-poses; but, having occasion to leave his room in some haste, he had laid the two pocket-books on the table. During his absence, Billy, a servant of the hotel, went into the room, and, discovering the pocket books exposed on the table, took them and placed them under Maj. Lewellen's carpet-bag, and, as soon as the latter came in, Billy informed him what he had done. The Major thanked him for his care, and put them

in his pocket, thinking no more of the matter Having no occasion, however, during the day to open the wallet containing \$57, to his as-tonishment he discovered the fifty-dollar note was missing. He immediately repaired to the hotel and acquainted the clerk with his loss, and detailed the circumstances of the morning as they occurred in his room. Regarding Billy as a most trust-worthy servant, the clerk was completely astounded at the revela-tion, and immediately went to the private resi-dence of Col. Langhorne, the proprietor of the hotel, for instructions how to proceed. On learning that Mr. Norris (the clerk) was at the door waiting to see Col. Langhorne, Billy, the suspected servant, remarked to another, "Mr. Norris, I reckon, has come up to see about Maj. Lewellen's pocket-book"—thus indicating an anxiety about the matter which confirmed the

suspicions of guilt that already existed against him. Billy was taken back to the hotel, and, in the examination to which he was subjected, involved himself in repeated inconsistencies and contradictions, all the while manifesting the greatest confusion and uneasiness, but at the same time protesting his innocence, and prom-ising to raise the money out of his own means if they would give him a little time. As soon as he got an opportunity he made off to his wife's house, he says, in order to be the first to break the sad news of the difficulty in which he was involved, to "the partner of his bosom," ecause he knew she would be distressed if she heard it from any body else, and because he knew she would credit his asseveration of innocence; but everybody else thought Billy had

gone to hide or destroy the money. The protracted and rigid examination, however, disclosed no new facts, and the money was given over as lost, and tendered by Colonel Langhorne to Major Lewellen, who refused to receive it. The circumstances left scarcely doubt as to Billy's guilt, but it was deemed best to let the matter rest for a while; and with this understanding Major L. started home, ninus fifty dollars. Since his departure some new facts have come to light, which are disclosed in the following letter:

CAMPBELL COURT-HOUSE, May 5, 1851. James Langhorne, esq.

DEAR SIR: It is with sincere pleasure I inform you that Billy is entirely innocent of tak-ing my lost fifty-dollar note. I delayed my ourney home this morning to see Mr. Dinwid die, hoping that by some mistake the fifty dol-lars was in his possession. On sight I asked him whether I had not, the day before, paid to him fifty dollars in two twenty-dollar bills and dollar bill? He replied that I had done so, and that he had not unrolled the money since its receipt. Then, taking out the roll of money, we found the lost fifty dollars attached to the lower twenty-dollar note! This equally surprised us both; but my pleasure in relieving Billy's character of all suspicion by this discovery was much greater than that derived from the recovery of my money. I trust that you will make my humble apologies to Billy. tailed to you all the circumstances which excited a suspicion of Billy's guilt; and my consolation is that they were of such a character as, apparently, to point to Billy only, who is hap-Very respectfully, yours, JNO. S. LEWELLEN.

This is a very happy and romantic termination of what the Major and Billy no doubt regarded as a very sad affair. When the above if by special arrangement of Providence, hapmmediately and Billy at the same time by Mr. Norris, who degrees, but never to such an extent as the poor fair prices. negroes manifested. "I knowed you didn't b'lieve I was guilty, Mary," said the happy "No, Billy, I knowed you didn't steal dat money; bless the Lord, I'm so happy!' esponded his overloyed spouse.

The Bishop of Rochester, an English paper ays, has ordered the Dean and Chapter Rochester Cathedral to intone those parts of the our ears. That there are many among us who ervice which were previously read in that Cathedral church. On April 20th, the first Sunday on which this change was made, the bishop, for the first time during his episcopate, preached twice on the same day, in the cathedral.

To judge us all, then, by the worst of our class, is not right. It would not be well for the world if all were thus judged."

[Extracted from a Sketch by Many Elmwood.]
"How many children have you?"
"Four."

" All young ?"

"Yes, ma'am. The oldest is but seven years

of age. "Have you a husband?"

The woman replied, in a changed voice, "Yes, ma'am. But he isn't much help to me. Like a great many other men, he drinks too much. If it wasn't for that, you wouldn't find me crying fish about the streets in the spring, and berries through the summer, to get bread for my children. He could support us all comfortably, if he was only sober; for he has a good trade, and is a good workman. He used to earn ten, and, sometimes, twelve dollars

"How much do you make towards support-ing your family?" I asked.

"Nearly all they get to live on, and that isn't much," she said bitterly. "My husband sometimes pays the rent, and sometimes doesn't even do that. I have made as high as four dol-lars in a week, but oftener two or three is the

"How in the world can you support your-self, and husband, and four children, on three dollars a week ?"

"I have to do it," was her simple answer. "There are women who would be glad to get three dollars a week. They would think themselves well off."

"But how do you live on so small a sum ?" "We have to deny ourselves almost every little comfort, and confine ourselves down to the mere necessaries of life. After those who can afford to pay good prices for their marketing have been supplied, we come in for a part of what remains. I often get meat enough for a few cents to last me several days. And the same way with vegetables. After the markets are over the butchers and country people, whom we know, let us have lots of things for almost nothing, sooner than take them home. In this way we make our slender means go a great deal farther than they would if we had to pay the highest market price for every thing. But, it too often happens that what we gain here is lost, in the eagerness we feel to sell whatever we have, especially when, from having walked and cried for a long time, we become much fatigued. Almost every one complains that we ask too much for our things, if we happen to be one or two cents above what somebody has paid in market, where there are almost as many different prices as there are persons who sell. And, in consequence, almost every one tries to beat us down. It often happens that, after I have walked for four hours and sold but very little, I have parted with my whole stock at cost to some two or three ladies, who would not have bought from me at all if they hadn't known that they were making good bargains out of me; and this because I could not bear up any longer. I think it very hard, sometimes, when ladies, who have every thing in plenty, take off of me nearly all my profits, after I have toiled through the hot sun for hours, or shivered in the cold of winter. It is no doubt right enough for every one to be prudent, and buy things as low as possible; but it has never seemed to me quite just for a rich lady to beat down a poor fish-woman, or strawberry woman,

that very cent made, perhaps, one-third or onehalf of her profits. "It was only yesterday that I stopped at a house to sell a bunch of fish. The lady took a fancy to a nice bunch of small rock, for which I asked her twenty cents. They had cost me just sixteen cents. 'Won't you take three fips!' she asked. 'That leaves me too small a profit, madam,' I replied. 'You want too much profit,' she returned; 'I saw just such a bunch of fish in market yesterday for three fips.' 'Yes, but remember, I replied, that here are the fish at your door. You neither have to send for them. nor bring them home yourself.' 'Oh, as to that, she answered, 'I've got a waiter whose busines it is to carry the marketing. It is all the same to me. So, if you expect to sell me your things, you must put them at market prices. I will give you three fips for that bunch of fish, and no more.' I had walked a great deal, and sold but little. * I was tired and half sick with a dreadful headache. It was time for me to think about getting home. So I said, 'Well, ma'am, I suppose you must take them, but it leaves me only a mere trifle for my profits.' A servant standing by took the fish, and the lady handed me a quarter, and held out her hand for the change. first put into it a five-cent piece. tinued holding it out, until I searched about in my pocket for a penny. This I next placed in hand. 'So you've cheated me out of a quarter of a cent at last,' she said, half laughing and half in carnest; 'you are a sad rogue.'
A little boy was standing by. 'Here, Charley,'
she said to him, 'is a penny I have just saved.
You can buy candy with it.'

"As I turned away from the door of the large, beautiful house in which that lady lived, I felt something rising in my throat and choking me. I had bitter thoughts of all my kind. Happily, where I next stopped, I met with one more considerate. She bought two bunches of my fish at my own price—spoke very kindly to me, and even went so far, seeing that I looked jaded out, to tell me to go down into her kitchen, and rest myself for a little while. Leaving my tub of fish in her yard, I accepted the kind offer. It so happened that the cook was making ten for some one in the house who was sick. The lady asked me if I would not like to have a cup. I said yes; for my head was aching badly and I felt faint; and, besides, I had not tasted a cup of tea for several days. She poured it out for me with her own hands, and with her own hands brought it to me. I think I never tasted such a cup of tea in my life. It was like cordial. God bless her! When I again went out upon the street my headache was gone, and I felt as fresh as ever I did in letter was received at the hotel, Billy's wife, as if by special arrangement of Providence, hap-house, I was so worn down and out of heart, pened to be passing by the door, when she was that I determined to go home, even though not called in and the letter read to her more than half my fish were sold. But now I says he has seen happiness exhibited in various hour my tray was empty, and my fish sold at

"You do not know, ma'am," continued the woman, "how much good a few kindly-spoken words, that cost nothing, or a little generous regard for us, does our often discouraged hearts. But these we too rarely meet. Much oftener we are talked to harshly about our exorbitant prices—called a cheating set—or some other such name that does not sound very pleasant to have no honesty, nor, indeed, any care about what is right, is too true. But all are not so.

HOW RICH PEOPLE DEAL AND HOW POOR MECHANISM, No. 1.—By JOSIAH HOLDROOK.

Simplicity and vastness mark the works of Simplicity and vastness mark the works of God. These are especially the strong features in the mechanism of the Universe. The term mechanism, in the largest and minutest sense of the word, presents a vast idea—a subject inex-haustibly rich, inexpressibly beautiful, and illimitably useful. A telescopic and microscopic view of the subject is indispensable even to a limited comprehension of it. The mechanism limited comprehension of it. The mechanism of the heavens is so vast as to require a telescope even to get a glimpse of it. The work of infusoria, or microscopic animals, is wholly beyond the power of the naked eye. Inexpressibly minute is vegetable mechanism, in thousands of forms, and beautiful when viewed by a powerful microscope. Within a square inch of surface in certain leaves of plants, a microscope has shown a hundred and seventy thousand openings or mouths for receiving carbonic acid gas from the aix, to form the substance of the plant—an important fact for farmers.

the plant-an important fact for farmers. The animated universe, or living, moving things, exhibit mechanism inexpressibly varied, rich, and beautiful, both in their forms and motions. A fish never moves a fin, a bird a wing, a centipede a foot, a quadruped a limb, or a human being a finger, without an exhibition of some principle or form of mechanism. The infinitely varied forms of natural objects, embracing animal, vegetable, and mineral creation, are far beyond the comprehension of any human being within the period of the longest natural life. Abbe Hauy, of France, spent his whole life on the subject of crystallography—the forms and relations of mineral substances. The most finished human architect, either in ancient or modern times, though producing works to be admired through ages, is a mere point, well-nigh a dark speek, when compared with the great Architect of the universe. When compared with the vastness, the richness, the beauty, the sublimity, the glory of the architecture of the heavens and of the earth—the

orbits of the planets and the structure of leaves, and microscopic work of insects—human archi-tecture is poor indeed. While mechanism, in the broadest sense of the word, has a stretch too far, and a division too minute, for any human power, during any human life, to comprehend, the elements of the whole are entirely within the reach of the child of five, or even of three, years old. The most important element is the most simple object of human observation—a simple three-sided figure. or equilateral triangle. Such a figure every pupil in any school of five or five hundred schopupil in any school of five or five hundred scho-lars may form, at least approximate, any mo-ment when the opportunity should be afforded by their teacher, simply by placing before them slates and pencils, with permission to use them. Several of these figures combined exhibit the snow-flake. Combined in a different form, they show the crystal of the diamond, of gold, of iron of lead, and of nearly a hundred forms of iron, of lead, and of nearly a hundred forms of

mineral crystals. The next most simple figure, the square, is the next most rich and varied in its combinations. For human mechanism, it is even more important than the triangle, and scarcely less within the skill of the child.

By a short series of short articles on the sub-ject of mechanism, an attempt will be made to show the importance to every human being of a familiar acquaintance with its elements, and its entire fitness for practical exercises in the pri-mary instruction of every pupil the moment he cent or two on a bunch or a basket, when enters a school.

> For the American Telegraph. MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME. A SONG-BY JOEL ACSTIN. My home is not the same to me, My childhood's home is changed Where is the brook I used to see, The wood I often ranged-The watch-dog, dozing by the door, That bounded at my call? Dear scenes that charmed my soul of yore-

Around the hearth no chairs are drawn. No merry shouts are heard, No trap is laid upon the lawn To catch the winter-bird; Old faces I have loved are gone, My childhood's home is changed-Ah, luckless fate of all earth-born-Thus every tie's estranged! WASHINGTON, May 21, 1851.

ABSURD RUMOR.—A piece of absurd gossip, respecting the marriage of Jenny Lind and Belletti, has been going the rounds of the newspapers for a month past; and as there seems be no hope of its dying a natural death, we feel ourselves called upon to mention it for the purpose of contradicting it in toto. We are authorized to state that there is not a particle of truth whatever in the rumor. Signor Belletti has been acquainted with Miss Lind from the time of her first appearance on the stage at Stockholm, and she has always treated him with the

cordial esteem due to a long-tried friend.
Equally untrue is the report, published in
one or two defamatory papers of this city, that
a personal rencontre took place between Signor Belletti and a Kentuckian, during the visit of the party to the Mammoth Cave. A number of ons, who persisted in following the visiters through all their subterranean rambles, rudely insisted on Jenny Lind's singing for their gratification in one of the halls. This she politely declined doing, and it is probable that the rumor had its origin in the malice of some disap-pointed individual. We trust that these idle stories will now cease, no matter how much gossips may grieve at being obliged to relin-quish them.—N. Y. Tribune.

The keeper of a groggery happened one day to break one of his tumblers. He stood for a moment looking at the fragments, reflecting on his loss, and then turning to his assistant, he cried out-" Tom, put a quart of water in that old cognac."

The friends of the Union in Mississippi have presented General Foote with a pair of highblooded horses and an elegant carriage, with which to make his campaign in behalf of Union went on cheerfully and with confidence. In an principles. He has accepted the nomination hour my tray was empty, and my fish sold at for Governor, recently made by the Union party

> Never trim the bair from the ear of your horse. It is placed there by nature to protect the orifice and drum of the ear from insects dirt, and sudden changes of the weather.

MRS. MOWATT. - This clever and popular American actress has taken passage for this country in the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 9th of July.

A young lady was told by a married one that she had better precipitate herself from the Falls of the Passaic than marry. "I would," replied she, "if I thought I should find a husband at